



VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Management Information Summary Annual Report For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2021



Virginia DOC Wins Two Major Awards for Excellence and Safety

Compiled by the Budget Office
Division of Administration

On the Cover

Virginia DOC Wins Two Major Awards for Excellence and Safety

The Virginia Department of Corrections (VADOC) has received two of the highest honors available to correctional agencies. The American Correctional Association (ACA) has presented the Department with the Golden Eagle Award and the Lucy Webb Hayes Award in recognition of VADOC's commitment to excellence, public safety, and the well-being of inmates.

The Department received the awards at the 151st Congress of Corrections on August 13 in Nashville, Tennessee.

The Golden Eagle Award is presented to correctional agencies in recognition of achieving accreditation of all aspects of their operations. VADOC has achieved accreditation for all of its facilities, as well as Headquarters Administration, Probation and Parole Field Services, Virginia Correctional Enterprises Administration, and the VADOC Academy for Staff Development. Only 24 of the more than 1,500 correctional agencies in the nation have been previously recognized with the Golden Eagle.

The Lucy Webb Hayes Award, named after the wife of President Rutherford B. Hayes, recognizes agencies or programs that have achieved both full ACA accreditation and full compliance with the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) for every component of their operations. This accreditation process certifies the Department is ensuring the health and safety of its staff and inmates and demonstrates VADOC's strong commitment to eliminating sexual assault in all of its facilities. This level of excellence has only been achieved by 11 previous correctional agencies.

"Winning these awards highlights how fortunate Virginia is to have one of the finest systems in the nation," said Secretary of Public Safety and Homeland Security Brian J. Moran. "I am proud of the continued efforts of the leadership and staff at the VADOC to help keep those in our facilities safe."

The accreditation process for every facility includes extensive audits of the policies, procedures, and practices of the agency's operations, programs, and services. Auditors also conduct thorough reviews of each facility's quality of life and sanitation conditions, ensuring the highest standards for staff and inmates.

"These awards show that Virginia's Department of Corrections is one of the finest, most professional, and hardest working corrections agencies anywhere in the country," said VADOC Director Harold Clarke. "This would not have been possible without the dedication, skill, and tremendous effort from our staff members. We are honored to receive these awards and it is a privilege to work with such an amazing team."

VADOC is Virginia's largest state agency, with over 11,000 employees. The Department is responsible for more than 24,000 inmates and over 66,000 people on community supervision.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS ANNUAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SUMMARY REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2021

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Note: All dollar and percentage figures used in this report are shown as rounded to the nearest dollar and 1/10 of a percentage point, respectively. Thus the results of arithmetic calculations (sums, divisions, percentages, etc.) when using the exact figures are correct, but due to rounding the results in this report might appear to be off by a few dollars or tenths of a percentage point.

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DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2021

A few of the accomplishments/initiatives of the Department of Corrections for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021 are highlighted below:

FY 2021 Year End

The year-end close out was a success. Consistently, the Department of Corrections effectively utilizes nearly 100.00% of its unrestricted, allotted general fund appropriation.

The *Code of Virginia*, Section 2.2-4350, requires State agencies and institutions to pay 100% of their invoices subject to the Prompt Payment Statutes by the "required" payment due date. Agencies are considered to be in compliance with the prompt payment standard if they have achieved at least a 95% prompt payment rate. The Department exceeded this goal, based on the number of transactions, with a compliance rate of 99.13% for FY 2021. Based on dollar value, a compliance rate of 95.78% was achieved.

The Department also continues to focus on utilization of Small, Women and Minority (SWaM) vendors for its discretionary expenditures. According to the Virginia Department of Small Business and Supplier Diversity's (SBSD) (formerly DMBE) dashboard, FY2021 utilization was 18.32% as compared to 18.22% in FY 2020. The inability to discount expenditures associated with medical healthcare contracts with Armor, and mandatory sources such as Virginia Correctional Enterprises (VCE), the Virginia Distribution Center (VDC), etc., continue to impact the Department's SWAM utilization rate.

VADOC Expands Medication Assisted Treatment Program

VADOC News Release, September 08, 2020

In order to serve more of Virginia's ex-offenders in need of long-term opioid use treatment and recovery, the Virginia Department of Corrections is expanding a reentry treatment program.

In July of 2018, the Department of Corrections (VADOC) launched the Medication Assisted Treatment Reentry Initiative (MAT) pilot program to provide pre-release treatment and post-release referral, treatment and support for opioid-addicted offenders.

Eligible participants must complete intensive substance abuse treatment programming while incarcerated. Prior to release, individuals receive an initial injection of Vivitrol (naltrexone) which blocks the effects of opioids. Upon release, they enter into a multi-faceted outpatient treatment program through their local Community Service Board (CSB) and continue to receive monthly injections of Vivitrol.

The program expansion adds the Brunswick Community Corrections Alternative Program to the list of participating facilities. With the addition of Brunswick CCAP, eligible probationers in all VADOC community corrections alternative programs now have access to MAT.

“We are in the business of helping people be better,” said Deputy Director of Programs, Education and Re-entry Scott Richeson said. “The VADOC remains committed to addressing the issue of addiction and through this pilot program we are able to expand MAT services to reach neighboring districts and include another Community Corrections Alternative Program site. We recognize the need to grow the program and are excited for the opportunity to do so.”

“We believe in second chances,” said Chief of Corrections Operations David Robinson. “The MAT program gives offenders and probationers a chance to reenter society with a different mindset. Participants are able to focus on setting and achieving personal goals without the cravings that drive their opioid addictions.”

The expansion adds three neighboring districts to the eligible release site locations. Offenders releasing to Probation and Parole districts in Wytheville, Abingdon, and Fredericksburg can now participate in MAT.

“We are working hard to offer the pilot program to more people,” explained Statewide Medication-Assisted Treatment Coordinator Dr. Katie Hartka. “MAT is a critical program because recently released offenders are at a much higher risk of death from opioid overdose compared to the general population.”

Soon, the VADOC plans to introduce buprenorphine as an alternative to naltrexone. The department is already set to launch a new Narcan Take-Home Initiative for individuals releasing from MAT facilities. Information on these program additions will be released at a later date.

To see how the Medication Assisted Treatment Reentry Initiative has improved the lives of its participants, click on the link to view the [VADOC MATRI video](#) on YouTube.

VADOC Reaches Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Milestone; 1 Million Units Distributed

VADOC News Release, December 01, 2020

The Virginia Department of Corrections has delivered more than 1-million units of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to its institutions and offices since March 2020, when the department first began monitoring PPE inventory and distribution. The milestone comes as the VADOC continues to navigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and works to mitigate the spread of the coronavirus among inmates, probationers, parolees, and VADOC staff.

“This is the result of an amazing effort by a team of dedicated people working behind the scenes to ensure supplies are ordered, stocked and distributed effectively,” said VADOC Director Harold Clarke. “In the early stages of the pandemic, there were obvious concerns over the availability of PPE statewide and nationwide. To efficiently manage PPE, it was important to develop a plan to account for every piece of personal protective equipment we acquired and delivered to our institutions and offices.”

In March, the VADOC established an Emergency Operation Center (EOC) to manage the COVID-19 pandemic response for correctional facilities and probation offices across the state. The department also developed a satellite EOC tasked with monitoring PPE supplies, planning for inventory needs, and providing logistical support to more than 80 locations across Virginia.

“Each region established a stockpile of PPE which is administered by the Regional Business Managers,” explained Lois Fegan, PPE/ICS Planning and Logistics Manager. “PPE is ordered by a team of buyers and moved to these stockpiles for further distribution to various locations across the state.”

Fegan says the EOC PPE staff collect and analyze daily PPE use and inventory data to project long-term purchasing needs, as well as possible short-term supply shortages in the prisons and district offices. A usage rate for each site is established and logistical moves are planned for locations to ensure an adequate supply is always on-site for staff and inmates.

As of November 9, the EOC PPE staff and regional managers had distributed the following to VADOC facilities and offices:

- 17,000 Disposable Gowns
- 6,000 Cloth Gowns
- 8,500 Face Shields
- 6,000 KN95 Masks
- 5,100 N95 Masks
- 294,000 Surgical Masks
- 700,000 Nitrile & Latex Gloves

“By developing a plan at the beginning of the pandemic, the department has effectively optimized its supply of PPE and thus can provide the security staff, medical staff and inmates with the appropriate PPE recommended by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, which makes its recommendations based on the potential for exposure to the virus,” said Fegan. “For example, the CDC recommends N95 masks for staff working in specific environments where the risk of exposure to the virus is elevated. The VADOC has designated these areas as “red zones” and we reserve N95 masks for staff working in red zones.”

Based on CDC advice for healthcare institutions, the VADOC uses PPE in a risk stratification including red, yellow and green zones. Red zones are known COVID-19 areas, yellow zones are quarantined areas or busy areas with undifferentiated patients, and green zones are low traffic areas and places with no known COVID-19 cases, no symptomatic offenders and no offender mixing.

For more information on CDC recommendations for PPE in correctional facilities, click [here](#) and scroll to the section titled, CDC Recommended PPE and PPE Training for Staff and Incarcerated/Detained Persons.

The VADOC continues to evaluate PPE use and supplies to ensure the staff and inmates are protected as we continue our critical mission of providing effective incarceration, supervision and evidence-based reentry services to the inmates in our care.

Fluvanna Correctional Center for Women Earns Mammography Accreditation

VADOC News Release, March 18, 2021

The Virginia Department of Corrections announced today that the Fluvanna Correctional Center for Women in Troy, Virginia has been awarded a three-year term of accreditation in mammography as the result of a recent review by the American College of Radiology.

The American College of Radiology (ACR) gold seal of accreditation represents the highest level of image quality and patient safety. It is awarded only to facilities meeting ACR practice parameters and technical standards after a peer-review evaluation by board-certified physicians and medical physicists who are experts in the field.

“By receiving the ACR gold seal of accreditation, our facility’s personnel qualifications, equipment requirements, and quality control procedures have met specific standards,” said Dr. Paul Targonski, Fluvanna Correctional Center for Women (FCCW) Medical Director and University of Virginia Health System faculty. “For our patients needing a breast exam, it means receiving the highest level of patient safety and imaging quality.”

A new mammogram machine for the women’s prison, a Fujifilm Aspire Cristalle, was installed in October 2020 to aid in the early detection and diagnosis of breast diseases. The Cristalle is a 3-D, state of the art tomosynthesis machine. Tomosynthesis is an advanced type of mammography.

“The 3-D tomosynthesis allows us to visualize more minute findings that we were unable to see clearly on the 2-D machine we had previously,” said Dr. Carrie Rochman MD, the Lead Interpreting Physician for FCCW and Associate Professor of Breast Imaging at the University of Virginia (UVA). “I think it is a huge improvement in image quality for our patients.”

The review period for the ACR accreditation lasted 45 days, from November 30, 2020 to January 14, 2021. FCCW’s three-year accreditation was received on March 4, 2021.

“We want the women at our facility to have the highest quality care available and the best clinical outcomes,” said Rebecca Peters R.T. (R)(M)(ARRT), Fluvanna’s mammography technologist, who spearheaded the acquisition and operation of the 3-D mammography machine.

Virginia’s Recidivism Rate Remains Among the Lowest in the Country

VADOC News Release, May 28, 2021

Governor Ralph Northam today announced that Virginia continues to have one of the lowest recidivism rates in the country at 23.9 percent. This is the fifth year in a row that the Commonwealth has had the lowest or second lowest recidivism rate in the nation. Recidivism refers to an individual committing a new offense within a specified follow-up period that results in a new sentence.

Virginia’s recidivism rate remains among the lowest of the 42 states that report re-incarceration of state responsible inmates within three years of their release, second only to South Carolina’s rate of 21.9 percent.

“We all benefit when the individuals in our correctional system have the opportunity to learn, grow, and return to society as productive citizens,” said Governor Northam. “Our success is the direct result of effective reentry programs and strong partnerships across our Commonwealth. I remain grateful to the hardworking professionals at the Virginia Department of Corrections who are dedicated to rehabilitation, transforming lives, and building safer communities.”

The Virginia Department of Corrections (VADOC), which operates state corrections facilities and state probation and parole offices, customizes its programming and supervision to address each individual’s criminogenic risks and needs. VADOC offers more than 125 programs to offenders who are in prison and those who are under community supervision. This includes substance abuse treatment, mental and behavioral health services, career and technical education, skills training, and employment and housing assistance.

“Virginia continues to be a leader in the field of corrections, on both a national and international scale,” said Secretary of Public Safety and Homeland Security Brian Moran. “Virginia’s ability to maintain a low recidivism rate means increased public safety for families, neighborhoods, and the entire Commonwealth.”

Of the 12,551 state responsible inmates released from incarceration in Virginia in fiscal year 2016, 2,997 were re-incarcerated within three years. Virginia waits at least four years to calculate the three-year re-incarceration rate to ensure all court orders are included. All state responsible sentences after release are counted as recidivism in Virginia, including technical violations and sentences for offenses that occurred prior to release.

“Virginia’s recidivism rate has remained low because of the hard work of both correctional staff and inmates,” said Virginia Department of Corrections Director Harold Clarke. “Especially important is the evidence-based programming offered to inmates, probationers, and parolees, from cognitive skills programming to academic and vocational education to substance abuse treatment, and the best practices followed in our facilities and district offices.”

Factors such as mental health impairment and drug use are associated with recidivism. Inmates with a history of testing positive for both opioids and cocaine, for example, had a re-incarceration rate substantially higher than those with no history of testing positive for opioids or cocaine.

Pandemic-Related Early Release of State Inmates Coming to an End as Authority Expires

VADOC News Release, June 18, 2021

The Virginia Department of Corrections’ authority to release state inmates early due to the coronavirus pandemic will terminate at midnight on July 1. Thus far, 2,114 state responsible inmates have been released early due to the pandemic.

On April 22, 2020, the Virginia General Assembly approved a proposed budget amendment from Governor Ralph Northam giving the director of the Department of Corrections authority to release offenders early during the novel coronavirus pandemic. Just as the pandemic presented unprecedented challenges, this authority for the director to release inmates early was unprecedented.

The Department continues to review individuals who meet the eligibility criteria for early release, with a focus on those inmates deemed most vulnerable due to an underlying medical condition or other circumstances that warrant an expedited review; however, the Department’s authority to release individuals early will terminate at midnight on July 1, 2021, as specified in the budget amendment.

The state prison population has decreased significantly during the pandemic. The average daily inmate population at the end of April was 23,897. Per the budget amendment, the director of the Department of Corrections is authorized to consider early release for individuals with less than one year left to serve while the COVID-19 emergency declaration is in effect. Inmates convicted of a Class 1 felony or a sexually violent offense are not eligible for consideration. Criteria for early release are available on the Department’s website, as they have been throughout the pandemic: <https://vadoc.virginia.gov/media/1506/vadoc-covid19-early-release-plan.pdf> and <https://vadoc.virginia.gov/media/1512/vadoc-covid19-early-release-plan-local.pdf>.

“We thank family members and community organizations for stepping up to offer services and support to this population as we safely released inmates early during the pandemic,” said Brian Moran, Secretary of Public Safety and Homeland Security. “The early release plan was an innovative way to ensure the safety and security of our incarcerated population as well as the public.”

The VADOC considers multiple factors as they review offenders who are eligible for early release, including the offense type and history, medical conditions, a documented and approved home plan, good time earning level, recidivism risk, and active detainers. State probation and parole offices have worked to ensure they were ready to receive the additional inmates as they were released onto probation.

“Our inmate management staff worked overtime to identify individuals eligible for early release, including securing suitable home plans, while continuing all regular releases during the pandemic,” said Department of Corrections Director Harold Clarke. “As our authority to release inmates early comes to a close, we have about 70% of our inmate population vaccinated, and no current cases of COVID-19 amongst the inmate population.”

Of the 2,114 state responsible inmates have been released early, 1,326 have been released from DOC facilities and 788 from local jails.

With vaccination rates rising and COVID cases falling, the Department of Corrections will soon be able to allow visitors back into its facilities. VADOC is planning a phased-in opening to visitors, continuing to follow CDC guidance for congregate settings.

VADOC continues to vaccinate all staff and inmates who want to be vaccinated, and to test staff and inmates for COVID-19. Inmate vaccination percentages are affected as inmates are discharged from correctional facilities and no longer counted amongst the vaccinated inmate population and new inmates enter the system. Face masks continue to be required in congregate settings, including correctional facilities.

Virginia DOC Inmates Have Held More Than 144,000 Video Visits Since the Start of the COVID-19 Pandemic

VADOC News Release, April 14, 2021

Inmates housed in Virginia’s state prisons and institutions stayed connected with friends and family through video visitation while the Virginia DOC, along with the Commonwealth of Virginia and the rest of the country, took measures to mitigate the spread of the novel coronavirus more than a year ago.

From March of 2020 through March of 2021, inmates conducted 144,699 video visits. By comparison, 3257 video visits were made from March 2019 through March 2020. In-person visitation was suspended on March 12, 2020.

The video visits are made possible by Virginia DOC’s partnerships with Global Tel Link (GTL) and Assisting Families of Inmates (AFOI), a non-profit organization focused on helping families stay connected to incarcerated loved ones. Virginia DOC staff coordinate the video calls for inmates.

“The decision to suspend in-person visitation was a difficult but necessary one given the serious nature of the COVID-19 threat to the inmates and staff,” said Virginia DOC Director Harold Clarke. “We strongly believe that family support plays a vital role in an inmate’s success. The collaboration with GTL and AFOI to provide video visitation has been a major success, playing an important role in helping inmates endure this pandemic.”

Video visitation is available in two forms. Family and friends can visit one of six visitor centers located throughout the state or conduct a video visit from home using the enhanced video visitation service. The enhanced service allows visitors to connect using at-home technology (desktop/laptop computer or Android smartphone/tablet). The current rate is .40 cents per minute for 20 or 50 minute visits (\$8 or \$20). Fees are paid by the visitors and go directly to support the cost of operating the program at AFOI and partnering visitor centers. None of the fees collected go to Virginia DOC.

“Throughout the pandemic, technology has been critical for all of us to stay connected with work, family and friends,” said AFOI Executive Director Fran Bolin. “The significant number of video visits held over the past year highlights the importance of family connections and should illustrate for all of us just how meaningful it is for inmates and their families to see one another’s faces in addition to hearing their voices. Supportive connections improve lives and ultimately, that is our collective goal.”

The suspension of in-person visitation due to COVID-19 continues in Virginia DOC facilities. The department is following CDC recommendations as it considers a timeline for safely reintroducing in-person visitation.

Virginia DOC Begins Reopening State Correctional Facilities to the Public

VADOC News Release, July 08, 2021

With vaccination rates rising and COVID-19 cases falling, the Department of Corrections will soon be able to allow external visitors back into its facilities. The Virginia DOC is planning a phased-in reopening to visitors while continuing to follow CDC guidance for congregate settings.

Attorneys and court officials, embassy and consulate officials, and other official visitors will be able to enter DOC facilities starting July 15. During the pandemic, as the world moved from in-person meetings to meeting via video platforms like Zoom, attorneys, family members, and others who needed to meet with Virginia DOC inmates met with them via video as well. Virginia DOC staff have set up thousands of video visits and meetings for inmates during the pandemic.

Given current conditions, the DOC plans to open facilities to religious visitors and volunteers as early as August 1, and to open pilot sites for in-person family visitation by September 1. The department anticipates that in-person family visitation will be resumed at all facilities statewide by October 1. Safety is of the utmost importance, and sanitation measures will continue to be followed as visitation restarts, including cleaning between visitors/visitor groups.

Visitors age 12 and over will be required to take a self-administered (or guardian-administered) COVID-19 rapid antigen test and must receive a negative test result in order to visit an inmate or Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) probationer in person. Because correctional facilities are congregate settings, masks are required. Inmates and CCAP probationers who are fully vaccinated against COVID-19 will be eligible to meet with members of the public in person. Video visits will continue to be available to unvaccinated inmates. The testing process and other visitation requirements will be shared on the DOC website.

Currently, 72% of DOC inmates/CCAP probationers have received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine and 65% are fully vaccinated. Vaccination percentages are affected as inmates/CCAP probationers are discharged from correctional facilities and no longer counted amongst the vaccinated population and new individuals enter the system. As of today, there are four active COVID-19 cases among incarcerated individuals and 13 among staff.

While prevention efforts at facilities continue to be very successful, the spread of COVID-19 variants and community vaccination rates are considerations that will continue to be monitored. The DOC will continue to follow updates to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Virginia Department of Health (VDH) guidance for correctional facilities/congregate care settings.

The DOC's public health and safety responsibilities extend to the department's probation and parole offices as well as administrative offices. The DOC currently supervises about 66,180 people on community supervision. Precautions will continue to support employees, probationers/parolees, contractors and representatives of government and other partner agencies. Community conditions and consistent screening and testing practices will continue to be essential.

Through the Inmate Early Release Program in place during the pandemic, 2,185 state responsible inmates were released early. The DOC's authority to release inmates early ended at midnight on July 1, 2021, as specified in the April 22, 2020 budget amendment from Governor Ralph Northam. The DOC's average daily inmate population fell from 29,208 in February of 2020 to 23,664 in February of 2021.

Virginia DOC continues to vaccinate all staff and inmates who want to be vaccinated against COVID-19, and to test staff and inmates for COVID-19.

Employee Assistance Fund

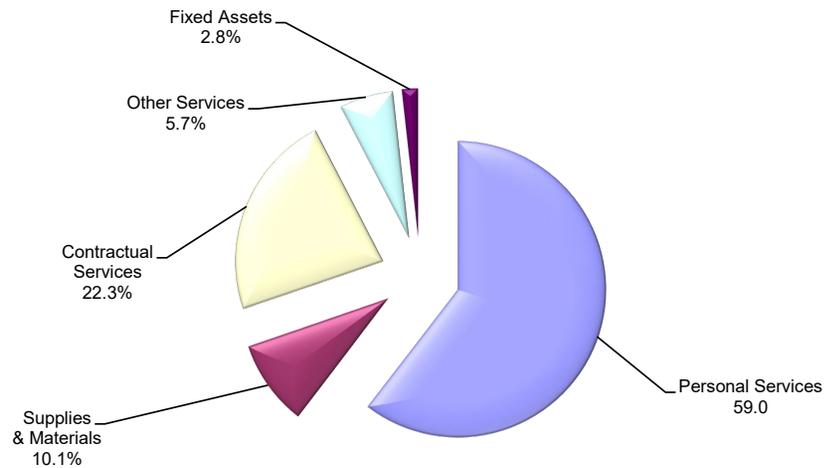
The EAF was established during FY 2003 and as of June 30, 2021 has made 1,492 awards totaling \$945,002. The fund was created to provide monetary relief to current employees of the Virginia Department of Corrections who have experienced a crisis resulting in a financial need to include, but not limited to, support to the spouse and/or children upon the death of an employee, serious illness of an employee or an immediate family member, loss of property due to fire, etc. The EAF is supported by DOC fund-raising activities and tax-deductible contributions from employees and other supporters. The fund enables DOC to disburse immediate resources to employees without friends and co-workers "passing the hat." Contributions to the EAF are used only for the benefit of current DOC employees. As of June 30, 2021, the fund balance was \$213,051.

FINANCIAL/OPERATING OVERVIEW

TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY - ALL FUNDS

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the General Assembly appropriated the Department of Corrections (DOC) an adjusted operating budget of \$1,389,459,826. The DOC expended \$1,359,868,431; the major portion of these expenditures were earmarked for salaries and benefits. The Department operated 26 Major Institutions, 8 Field Units, 4 Work Centers, 6 Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) facilities (previously known as Detention/Diversion Centers) in which 23,382 offenders* were housed. In addition, the Department operated 43 Probation & Parole District Offices. (For FY 2021, the number of supervisees under community-based supervision averaged 67,382 as compared to an FY 2020 average of 68,847, a 2.1% decrease over last fiscal year.)

TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY - FY 2021



Personal Services (1)
 Supplies & Materials (2)
 Contractual Services
 Other Services
 Fixed Assets (3)

	FY 2021	FY 2020
Personal Services (1)	\$ 802,488,552	\$ 810,990,466
Supplies & Materials (2)	137,725,141	125,099,118
Contractual Services	303,251,170	303,215,889
Other Services	77,842,425	78,598,310
Fixed Assets (3)	38,561,143	23,482,085
Total	\$ 1,359,868,431	\$ 1,341,385,867

* On average 23,382 people were housed in facilities operated by DOC during FY 2021. Excluded from that statistic were 1,499 DOC inmates housed in a Department of Corrections owned prison in Lawrenceville, Virginia that is privately operated.

(1) The reduction in personal services was largely the result of vacancies. The Department experienced an average employment level of 10,931 during FY 2021 versus an average of 11,413 in FY 2020.

(2) The increase in supplies and materials is the result of higher pharmaceutical expenditures.

(3) The increase in fixed assets is the result of infrastructure and security enhancements.

CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

Personal Services are the salaries, wages, overtime and fringe benefits (social security, health insurance, group life insurance, long-term disability insurance, retirement, etc.) of DOC employees.

The Supplies and Materials category includes expenditures for supplies and materials used in administration (employee clothing, office supplies, stationery, etc.), energy production (coal, natural gas, gasoline, fuel oil, etc.), manufacturing and merchandising (manufacturing supplies, packaging supplies, etc.), medical care (laboratory supplies, medical and dental supplies, drugs, etc.), repair and maintenance (including custodial care), inmate residence (inmate clothing, food, laundry and linen, toiletries, etc.), and miscellaneous other uses (agriculture, computer operation, education, recreation, etc.).

Examples of Contractual Services are freight, postage, telecommunications services, employee development and training, health care, legal services, consulting, advertising, repair and maintenance, architecture and engineering services, food service, laundry and linen service, computer hardware and software maintenance, software acquisition, computer operation, and travel-related services (transport, meals, lodging, etc.).

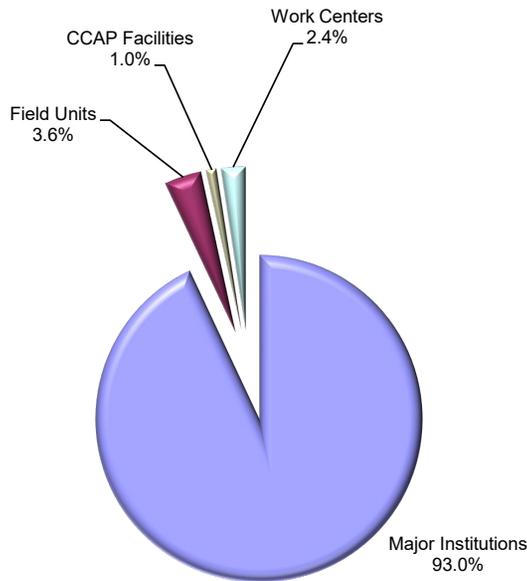
Other Services consist of miscellaneous expenditures such as unemployment compensation, incentive payments for participation in State-sponsored programs and activities (e.g., halfway houses), grants and aid to local governments, insurance premiums (property, medical malpractice, workers compensation, etc.), lease payments, rent, utility charges (for water, sewage, electricity, etc.), garbage collection, installment purchases, and debt service.

Fixed Assets are equipment, property, physical plant, and improvements to property and physical plant. Examples of fixed assets include electronic equipment (radar, radios, televisions, etc.), motor vehicles (cars, trucks, buses, forklifts, etc.), office furniture (bookcases, desks, files, tables, lamps, etc.), and household equipment (beds, mattresses, chairs, refrigerators, stoves, etc.). Additional examples of fixed assets include site improvements, such as exterior lighting systems, fences, landscaping, parking areas, roadways, walkways, etc.

ADP DISTRIBUTION BY FACILITY TYPE

The "Average Daily Population" (ADP) for the DOC was 23,382, a reduction of approximately 16.80% compared to FY 2020. The reduction is largely associated with the suspension of intake due to COVID-19, the continued schedule release of people as well as the authority granted to the Director by the Governor to consider early release of people with less than one year to serve while the COVID-19 emergency declaration was in effect.

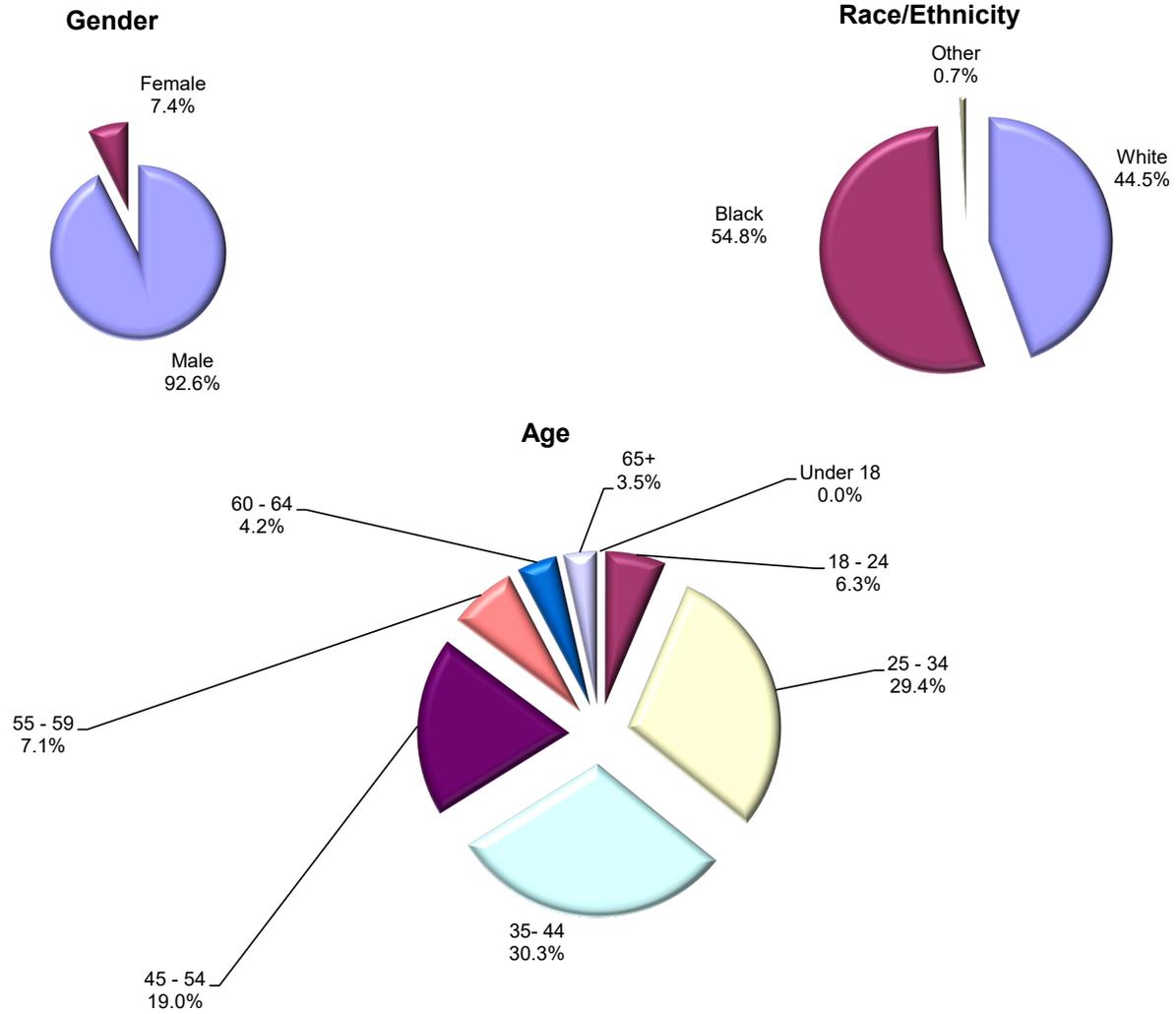
ADP is the sum total of the population resulting from periodic head-counts divided by the number of observations. There are four basic types of DOC facilities - Major Institutions, Field Units, Work Centers, and Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) facilities - and there are differences between individual facilities within each type. The security risk, health care needs, educational needs, age, home plan location, etc. determine where a person is housed. The Department classifies its facilities based on 5 levels of security risks - Level 1 is the lowest; Level 5 is the highest. Offenders who require the highest security are generally housed at Red Onion State Prison. People can be placed in CCAP facilities, previously known as Detention/Diversion Centers, by a court of law.



FACILITY TYPE	FY 2021	FY 2020
Major Institutions	21,749	25,419
Field Units	850	1,191
CCAP Facilities	231	550
Work Centers	552	943
	23,382	28,103

The above ADP statistics refer to people housed in facilities operated by DOC. Excluded from these statistics are 1,499 DOC inmates housed in a Department of Corrections owned prison in Lawrenceville, Virginia that is privately-operated.

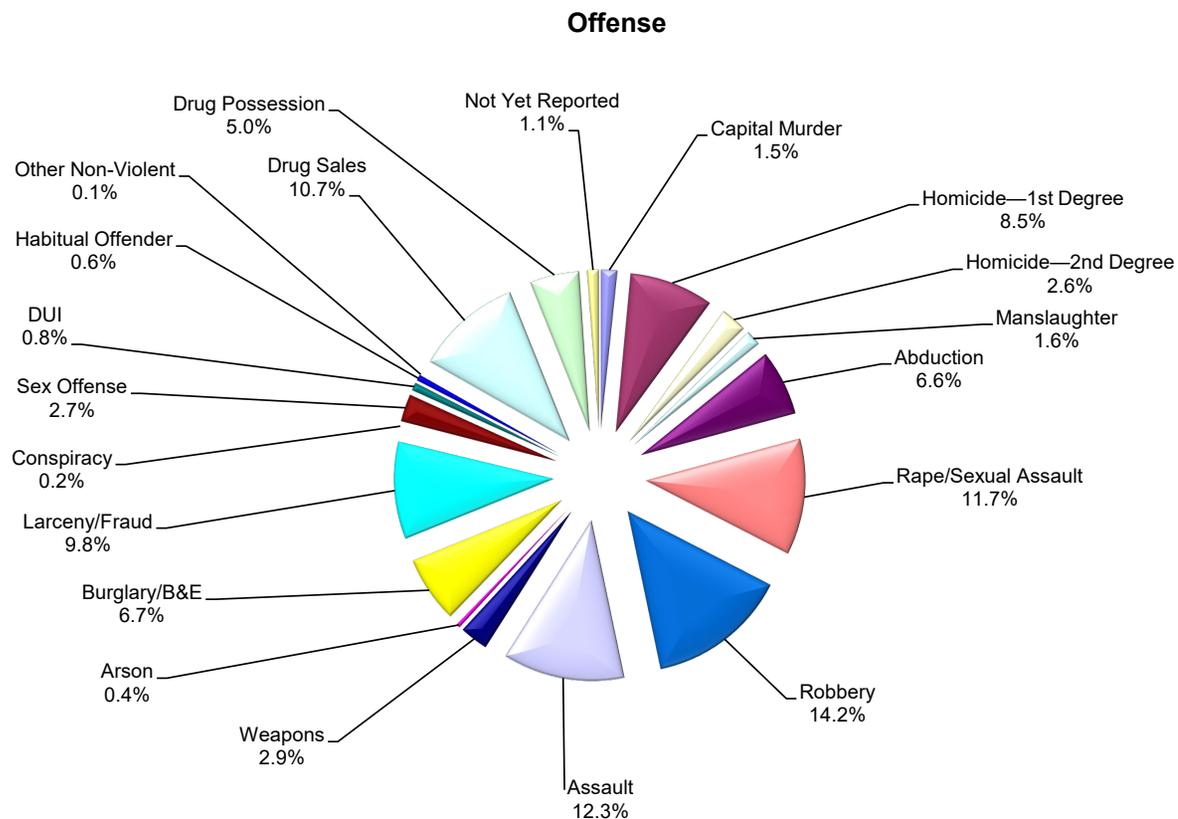
INMATE POPULATION - DEMOGRAPHICS *



* This demographic data represents the DOC inmate population as of December 31, 2020, the most recent data available. DOC inmates incarcerated in local jails are included in this data; out-of-state inmates are excluded.

Source: Statistical Analysis & Forecast Unit

INMATE POPULATION - OFFENSE DATA *



This offense data represents the DOC inmate population as of December 31, 2020, the most recent data available. This data includes DOC inmates incarcerated in local jails; however, out-of-state inmates are not included. Inmates convicted of multiple offenses are represented here by their most serious offense. For example, a drug trafficker who raped and murdered someone would be represented in the murder category. In regards to 'not reported' offenses, this data represents the percentage of inmates whose actual committing offense had not been reported. Over time this information is updated for that particular population.

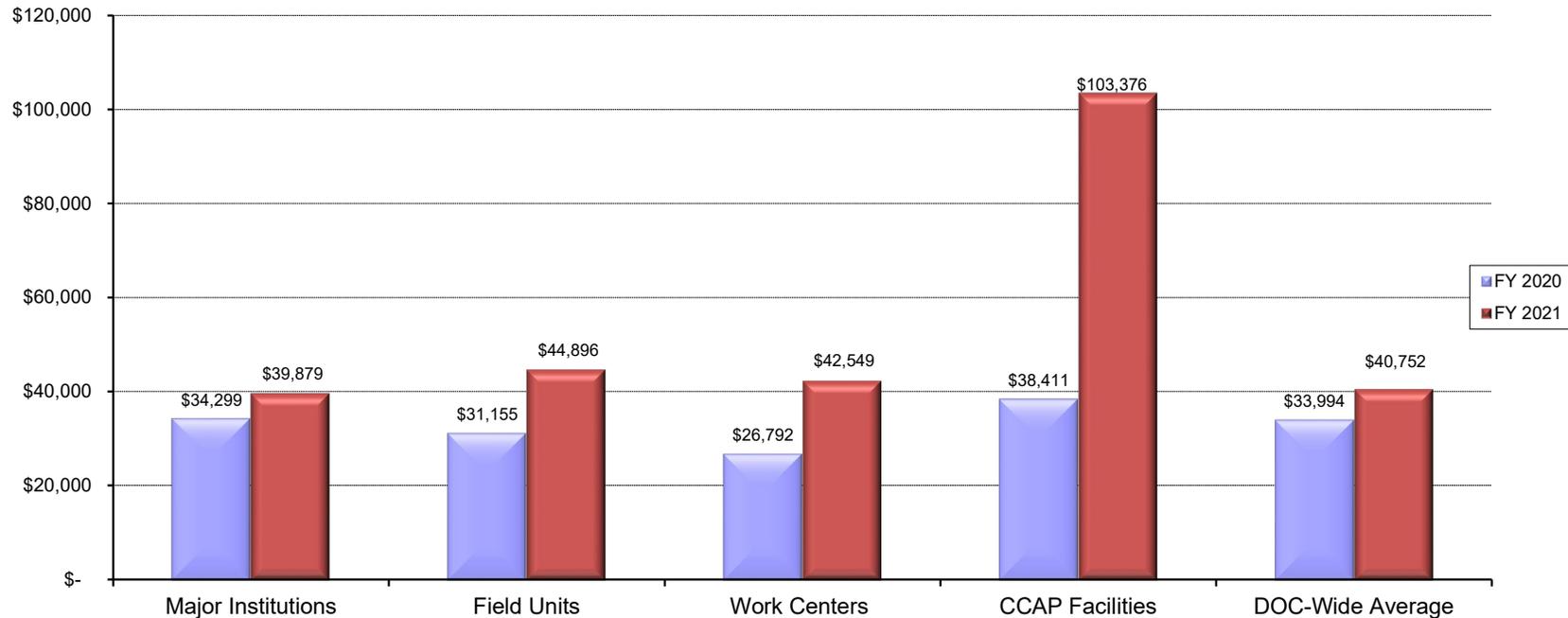
Source: Statistical Analysis & Forecast Unit

OPERATING PER CAPITA COST

The Department-wide per capita cost of housing people was \$40,752 in FY 2021, up 19.9% above FY 2020. The increase is largely attributed to a 16.8% reduction in ADP from FY 2020 due to COVID-19, thereby not being able to achieve economies of scale, and increased cost of medical services to address COVID-19 cases throughout the facilities.

The different facility types have different per capita costs for a variety of reasons. Inmates housed in field units and work centers present lower security risks than those housed in major institutions. These inmates also do not have chronic, serious health problems, therefore they need only modest medical resources. For these reasons, field units and work centers tend to have lower per capita costs than major institutions. People housed in Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) facilities also present lower security risks and have lower medical costs than inmates housed in major institutions. However, the small size of these facilities prevents them from realizing economies of scale. Every facility, regardless of size, incurs fixed costs (administrative/food/medical staff, utilities, repairs, maintenance, etc.) that do not vary directly with population, causing small facilities to experience higher per capita costs than larger ones.

OPERATING PER CAPITA COST - FY 2021 VERSUS FY 2020

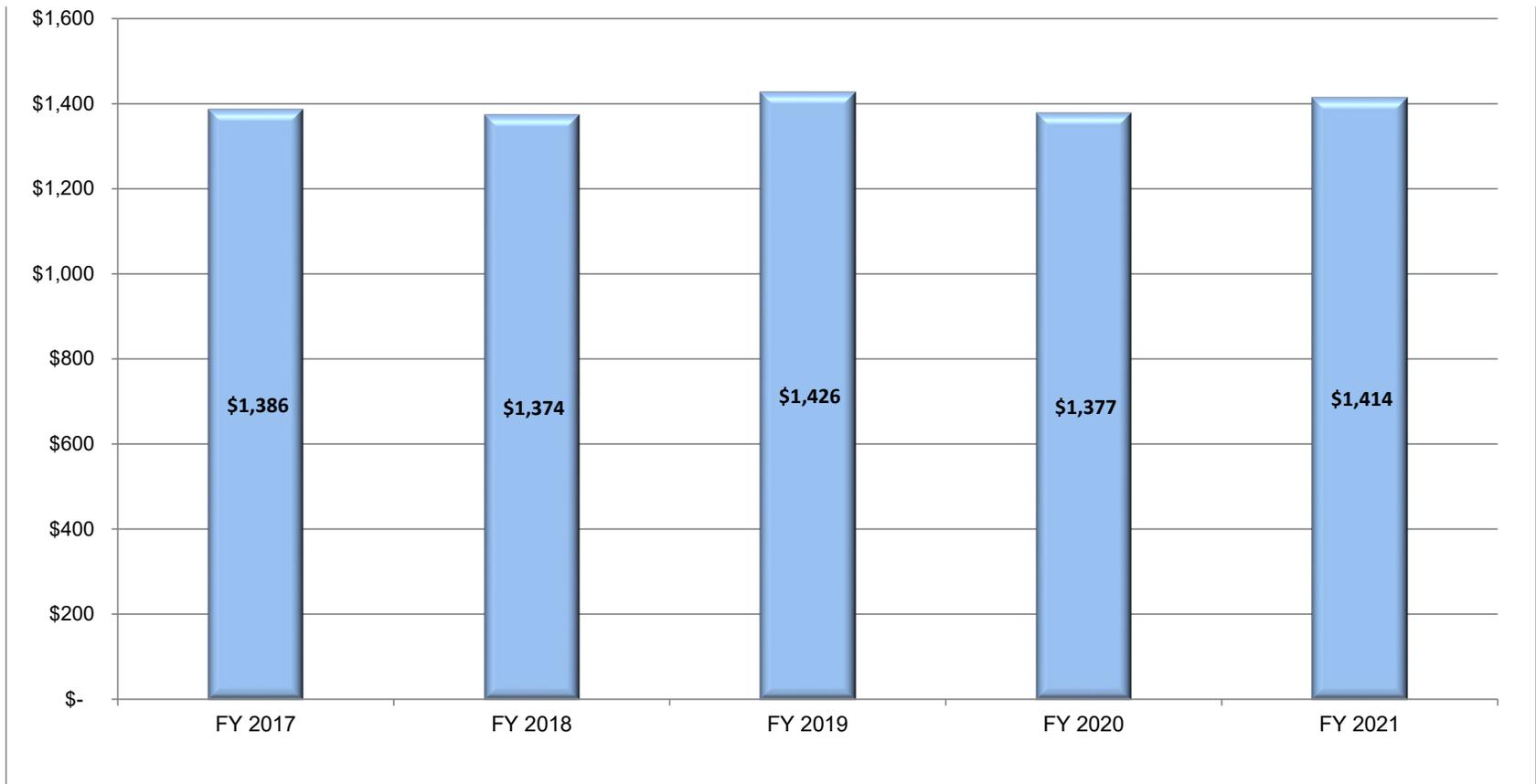


PROBATION & PAROLE COST PER CASE

The calculation methodology divides Probation and Parole services/treatment, Community Residential Treatment and Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) facility (previously known as Diversion and Detention Centers) treatment expenses by the average number of Probation and Parole cases from VACORIS for FY 2021.

Prior to FY 2014, reporting of Probation and Parole Cost per case excluded CCAP facilities and was based on June caseload. Since then, the calculation per case includes cases in CCAP facilities and Probation & Parole District offices for the fiscal year. From FY 2020 to FY 2021, the number of cases dropped from 68,847 to 67,382, decrease of 2.1%.

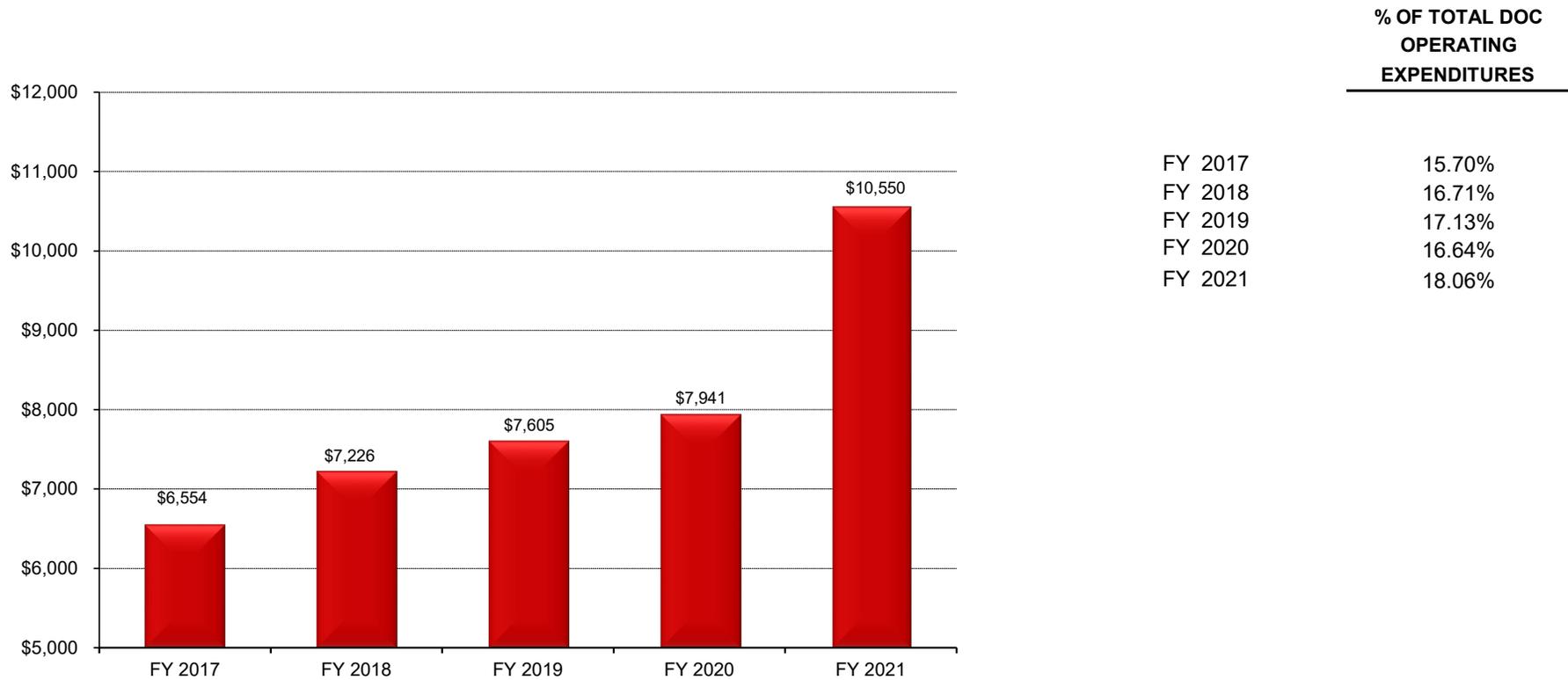
It is important to note that this cost per case calculation assumes a "flat" supervision world in which each probationer and parolee receives the exact same level of supervision and services. Given that judges mandate certain requirements of supervision, and that evidence-based practice principles emphasize sculpted care, this number does not accurately portray the higher cost to supervise violent probationer and parolee, sex offenders or other similar intensive supervision cases.



PER CAPITA MEDICAL EXPENDITURES

On a per capita basis, in FY 2021 DOC medical expenditures increased 33% above that of FY 2020. The increased per capita is largely attributed to the cost to hire additional contractual staff to handle COVID-19 outbreaks (often at critical/crisis rates of pay), increased pharmaceutical expenditures (including Hepatitis-C treatments), as well as a reduction in population resulting from the suspension of intake due to COVID-19 and early release of inmates.

While it is generally difficult to predict medical costs, the historical increases in these costs have been attributed to inflation, the rising cost of medical services (whether provided by DOC staff or through contractual services), and the impact of providing medical care to an increasingly older inmate population with chronic illnesses and a population entering the system with more acute medical needs.



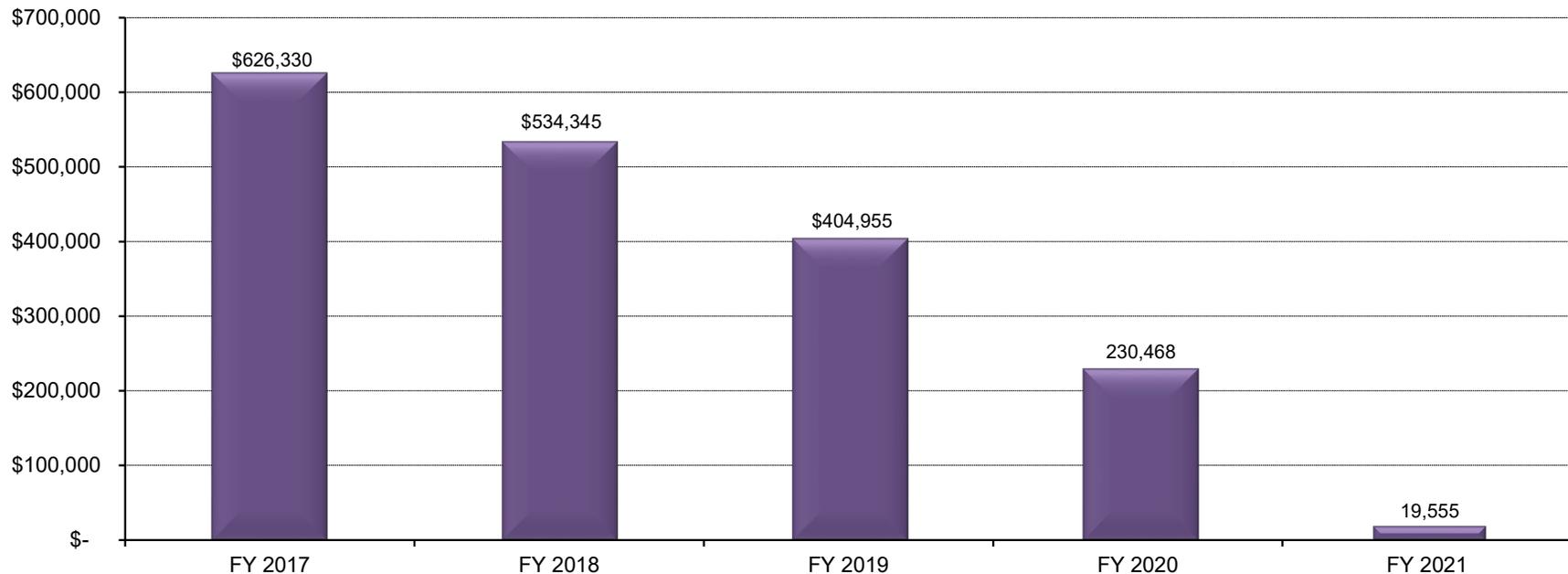
Per capita excludes the cost of out of compliance inmates in local jails, Virginia inmates housed in other states under interstate compact custody, as well as the cost associated with inmates housed in a Department of Corrections owned prison in Lawrenceville, Virginia that is privately operated.

MEDICAL CO-PAYMENT REVENUE

In response to the increasing cost of medical services, the DOC initiated a "Medical Co-Pay" program in FY1996 whereby inmates and supervisees were charged a fee or co-payment for certain medical services. The size of the co-payment varies with the kind of medical service rendered (doctors' visits, dental services, prescription drugs, artificial limbs, dentures, eyeglasses, hearing aids, etc.). No inmate or supervisee is ever denied medical care due to his or her inability to provide the co-payment.

Historically revenue from inmate and supervisee medical co-payments was used to fund the DOC's telemedicine program. The telemedicine program operates at all correctional facilities, including those locations where medical services are provided by a private vendor as well as at the privately-operated prison in Lawrenceville. Telemedicine enables inmates to receive medical care (from the UVA and VCUHS medical centers, as well as Southampton Memorial Hospital and the DOC Office of Health Services) while reducing the security costs and risks associated with transporting people to medical facilities.

Effective January 1, 2020, the Department suspended medical co-pays. In recent years, states like Illinois and California have eliminated their co-pay requirements. During the height of COVID-19, Connecticut and 10 other states waived medical co-pays due to the pandemic, but many others have suspended the fees only for those with COVID symptoms. Some DOCs made the changes on their own, while others were forced by the courts to remove the medical fees. The cost of telemedicine services is now being absorbed within general fund appropriation for medical services.



AGRIBUSINESS REVENUE

Agribusiness within the Virginia Department of Corrections (VADOC) includes programs in areas such as meat plants, beef, vegetables, greenhouses, dairy, pork, orchards, the VADOC farmers market, freezer plant/processing, grist mill, beverage plant, goats, and grain and hay used for beef and dairy production. Inmates and supervisees assist with the 7,000 acres of pastures, 1,800 acres of grain crops, 6,800 acres of forest, and 600 acres of vegetables.

Revenue from the sale of farm and dairy products is deposited to the Commonwealth of Virginia general fund. In accordance with the provisions of the Appropriation Act, the Agribusiness program may use fifty percent of any amount in excess of fiscal year 1992 deposits of \$1,360,628 (marked with dashed line) for equipment or repair and construction of Agribusiness facilities.

Agribusiness Revenue from the Sale of Farm & Dairy Products

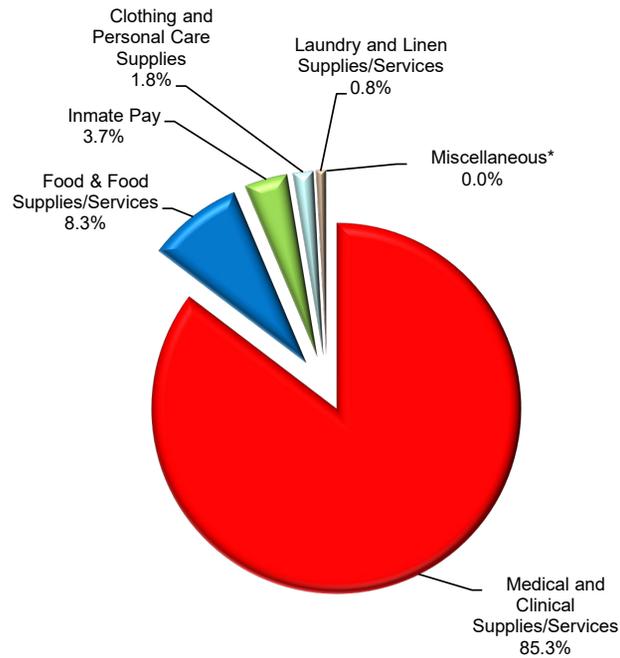


DIRECT INMATE COST - FY 2021

Direct Inmate Costs (inmate pay, postal services, clinic/dental/hospital/medical/X-ray services, food services, laundry and linen services, lab/medical/dental supplies, drugs, clothing, food and food service supplies, linen and laundry supplies, personal care supplies, and recreational supplies) are the expenditures that vary in direct proportion to the population.

The increase in Medical and Clinical Services and Supplies is largely the result of increased contractual services associated with the COVID-19 pandemic and increased pharmaceutical expenditures, to include Hepatitis-C treatments. The reduction in the other categories is the result of a reduction in average daily population from 28,103 in FY 2020 to 23,382 in FY 2021.

TOTAL DIRECT INMATE COST BY CATEGORY

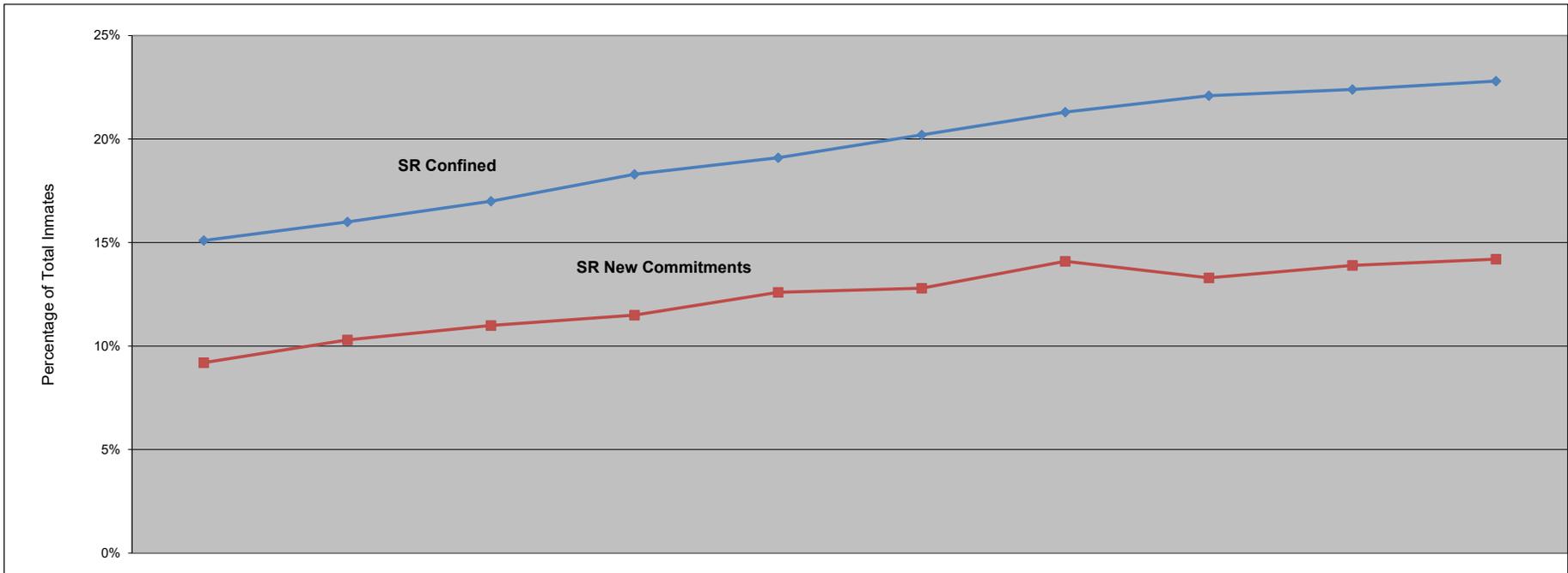


CATEGORY	FY 2021	FY 2020
Medical and Clinical Services/Supplies	\$ 199,744,682	\$ 185,400,469
Food & Food Supplies/Services	19,487,694	22,766,422
Inmate Pay	8,776,464	9,866,761
Clothing and Personal Care Supplies	4,116,273	5,333,599
Laundry and Linen Supplies/Services	1,911,115	2,655,990
Miscellaneous*	38,968	21,986
Total Direct Inmate Cost	\$ 234,075,195	\$ 226,045,227

* Includes expenditures for recreation supplies, as well as postage, which is primarily centrally expensed.

DOC State Responsible (SR) Confined & Newly Committed Inmates Age 50+ FY 2010 through 2019

Confined Inmates age 50+ have increased from 5,697 in FY 2010 to 7,922 in FY 2019, 22.8% of total state responsible offenders.
New commitments age 50+ have increased from 1,104 in FY 2010 to 1,689 in FY 2019, 14.2% of total state responsible offenders.



Fiscal Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
50+ Confined	15.1%	16.0%	17.0%	18.3%	19.1%	20.2%	21.3%	22.1%	22.4%	22.8%
Number	5,697	5,966	6,283	6,709	7,202	7,607	7,823	7,792	8,028	7,922
50+ New Commitments	9.2%	10.3%	11.0%	11.5%	12.6%	12.8%	14.1%	13.3%	13.9%	14.2%
Number	1,104	1,223	1,264	1,351	1,565	1,575	1,630	1,558	1,682	1,689

Source: VADOC Statistical Analysis & Forecast Unit, August 6, 2021. Data for FY 2019 is preliminary as of July 30, 2021. Variances in previously reported values is due to a change in how the selection criteria was previously reported. FY 2020 data has not been finalized due to COVID.

Individuals age 50 and above are considered geriatric due to the impact of their lifestyles on their health and lack of care issues.

Confined population information is as of June 30th of each year. Newly committed information reflects inmates sentenced within the fiscal years listed.

FINANCIAL REPORT SUMMARY

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2021

Total DOC adjusted appropriations for FY 2021 were \$1,389,459,826 as compared to \$1,364,068,980 for the prior fiscal year. This represents an increase of 1.9%. The percentage of General Fund appropriation in relation to the total appropriation equated to approximately 93%. The General Fund appropriation increased only \$242,170 above FY 2020 (from \$1,292,280,855 in FY 2020 to \$1,292,523,025 in FY 2021).

Total Special Fund appropriations of \$63,884,284 comprised approximately 4.6% of the total operating budget. Virginia Correctional Enterprises' (VCE) appropriation (\$48,136,662) comprised approximately 75.4% of the total Special Fund. VCE, a training and manufacturing arm of the DOC, provides products and services to Corrections, State agencies, and other local governmental and non-profit agencies and keeps inmates employed while simultaneously teaching them marketable skills. The balance of the Special Fund appropriation (\$15,747,622) is associated with the Warranty Overhead Account, the Corrections Construction Unit, out-of-state inmate revenue associated with VACORIS and the development of an Electronic Health Record (EHR) system, room and board revenue from Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) supervisees, programs supported from commissary funds as well as other miscellaneous activities.

The Department's appropriation is comprised of \$30,313,443 in Federal Fund appropriation. The majority of this appropriation, \$26,182,125, was provided through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) to help offset costs associated with COVID-19. The balance was allocated for grants through the United States Department of Justice (State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, Building Family Bridges and SMART Supervision), the Department of Criminal Justice (Victim Witness, and Victim Witness Expansion, and Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)), the Department of Behavioral Health and Development Services (State Opioid Response), the Department of Medical Assistance Services (enhancement of technology for Medicaid reimbursement), and the Department of Education (Special Education and Perkins (Career and Technical)).

The Department's appropriation also includes \$2,739,074 in Dedicated Special Revenue. The source of the revenue is from the Offender Drug Assessment Fund. These resources are used to support substance use disorder and re-entry services.

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES - BY FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2021**

<u>FUND (1)</u>	<u>Appropriation Per Chapter 1289 2020 Acts of Assembly</u>	<u>Total Adjustments</u>	<u>Total Adjusted Appropriation</u>	<u>Total Expenditures</u>	<u>Percent Expended</u>
GENERAL	\$ 1,321,178,538	\$ (28,655,513)	\$ 1,292,523,025	\$ 1,285,982,708	99%
FEDERAL	1,831,318	28,482,125	30,313,443	24,038,665	79%
SPECIAL	65,859,284	(1,975,000)	63,884,284	48,194,201	75%
DEDICATED SPECIAL REVENUE *	2,739,074	-	2,739,074	1,652,857	60%
TOTAL FUNDS	<u>\$ 1,391,608,214</u>	<u>\$ (2,148,388)</u>	<u>\$ 1,389,459,826</u>	<u>1,359,868,431</u>	<u>98%</u>

- (1) General Fund designations relate to ordinary DOC operations, including all activities that do not qualify for inclusion in any other fund.
Federal Fund designations relate to appropriations and expenditures of grants issued by the Federal Government.
Special Fund designations relate to appropriations and expenditures that are restricted to specific programs & projects.
* Dedicated Special Revenue designations relate to appropriations and revenue from the Drug Offender Assessment Fund restricted to specific programs & initiatives. Prior to FY 2018, these funds had been previously reported under the Special Fund.

<u>RECAP OF ADJUSTMENTS:</u>	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Special Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
Federal Grants/Programs	28,166		\$ -	\$ 28,166
Governor's Budget Bill	1,454,753			1,454,753
Appropriation Adjustment (Special Session) (2)	(10,917,756)		225,000	(10,692,756)
FY 2021 Central Appropriations Adjustment (3)	(19,730,626)			(19,730,626)
FY 2020 Reappropriation	28,261			28,261
Additional GF Appropriation (Scott vs Clark Case)	1,039,830			1,039,830
Additional GF Appropriation Based on Agribusiness Revenue	541,859			541,859
Realignment Between Funds		2,300,000	(2,300,000)	-
Realignment to Corrections Special Reserve Fund	(1,100,000)		1,100,000	-
Realignment to Capital Construction (Deerfield Expansion)			(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Funding for COVID-19 from the CARES Act		26,182,125		26,182,125
TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS	<u>\$ (28,655,513)</u>	<u>\$ 28,482,125</u>	<u>\$ (1,975,000)</u>	<u>\$ (2,148,388)</u>

- (2) Reflects the removal of funding for an adjustment to the minimum salary for security staff, pilot programs with Univerity Health Systems to provide offender medical care, partial funding of shortfall for the operation of Lawrenceville Correctional Center, and funding to study the delivery of offender medical services. Offset by providing funding for bonuses to Lawrenceville security staff, comparable to that provided to DOC security staff, funding to a offset shortfall in revenue from the Drug Offender Assessment Fund, funding for a position realigned from the Department Juvenile Justice associated with the transfer of Beaumont to DOC and funding to offset a shortfall in funding for offender medical services.
- (3) Included among these central appropriation adjustments is funding for changes in fringe benefit rates (i.e., employee retirement, and other employee benefits), two payperiod health insurance premium holiday, \$500 one-time bonus for security and law enforcement staff, adjustments to reflect changes in VITA billings, and adjustments to reflects changes in worker's compensation and general liability insurance premiums.

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES - BY OFFICE - ALL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2021**

	<u>Appropriation Per Chapter 1289 2020 Acts of Assembly</u>	<u>Total Adjustments</u>	<u>Total Adjusted Appropriation</u>	<u>Total Expenditures</u>	<u>Percent Expended</u>
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION (1):					
Board of Corrections	\$ -	\$ 2,691	\$ 2,691	\$ 2,691	100%
Director's Office	-	8,089,711	8,089,711	8,089,814	100%
Correctional Education Administration	-	5,153,439	5,153,439	4,902,578	100%
Offender Re-Entry Program	-	6,567,116	6,567,116	6,693,044	102%
Communications Unit	-	689,155	689,155	839,236	122%
Internal Audit/Investigative Units	-	3,525,955	3,525,955	3,525,954	100%
Compliance/Accreditation	-	1,377,494	1,377,494	1,377,494	100%
Information Technology Unit (ITU)	-	47,066,693	47,066,693	47,066,694	100%
Financial Management & Reporting	-	6,436,795	6,436,795	5,917,847	92%
General Services	-	7,742,326	7,742,326	7,742,326	100%
Research Unit	-	2,503,267	2,503,267	2,506,732	100%
Infrastructure & Environmental Management Unit (IEMU)	-	30,867,999	30,867,999	30,092,372	97%
Procurement/Risk Management	-	15,252,937	15,252,937	15,252,937	100%
Funding for Central Administration	150,007,262	(150,007,262)	-	-	0%
TOTAL - CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION	\$ 150,007,262	\$ (14,731,684)	\$ 135,275,578	\$ 134,009,719	99%
EMPLOYEE RELATIONS & TRAINING	\$ 21,759,396	\$ 317,254	\$ 22,076,650	\$ 22,076,650	100%
VIRGINIA CORRECTIONAL ENTERPRISES	\$ 51,108,163	\$ (2,971,501)	\$ 48,136,662	\$ 39,399,119	82%

(1) With the exception of Correctional Education Administration, all functions within Central Administration are budgeted and expended from the same agency/program within the Commonwealth CARDINAL Accounting System and bills are paid in the order in which they are received.

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OPERATING APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES - ALL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2021**

		<u>Appropriation Per Chapter 1289 2020 Acts of Assembly</u>	<u>Total Adjustments</u>	<u>Total Adjusted Appropriation</u>	<u>Total Expenditures</u>	<u>Percent Expended</u>
OPERATIONS:						
Administration	(1)	\$ -	\$ 107,630,141	\$ 107,630,141	\$ 87,964,445	82%
Probation and Parole			90,856,286	90,856,286	89,663,270	99%
Offender Management Services			8,748,304	8,748,304	8,748,108	100%
Community Residential Program	(1)		3,163,556	3,163,556	4,277,784	135%
Office of Health Services (OHS)			79,536,962	79,536,962	79,102,287	99%
Secure Confinement	(1)		25,683,388	25,683,388	26,420,465	103%
Facilities			868,352,299	868,352,299	868,206,584	100%
Funding for Operations		1,168,733,393	(1,168,733,393)	-		0%
TOTAL OPERATIONS		<u><u>\$ 1,168,733,393</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 15,237,543</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,183,970,936</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,164,382,943</u></u>	<u><u>98%</u></u>
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS		<u><u>\$ 1,391,608,214</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (2,148,388)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,389,459,826</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,359,868,431</u></u>	<u><u>98%</u></u>

(1) Administration includes funding and expenditures associated with the oversight of Correctional Facilities as well as Community Corrections. The variances in the percent expended YTD between Administration and other functions is because they are budgeted and expended from the same agency/program within the Commonwealth CARDINAL Accounting System and bills are paid in the order in which they are received.

OPERATING PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF FACILITIES SUMMARY

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2021

During FY 2021, the Department operated 26 Major Institutions, 8 Field Units, 4 Work Centers, 6 Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) facilities (previously known as Detention/Diversion Centers). Expenditures for offender medical costs charged to the Office of Health Services, the cost of operating wastewater treatment and power plants charged to the Environmental Services Unit, and the cost associated with Agribusiness operations have been applied to the respective facilities for purposes of calculating per capita costs. Not included are costs associated with the operation of Lawrenceville Correctional Center which is owned by the DOC, but is privately operated.

The following reflects the average per capita and average daily population by type of facility:

	Average Per Capita				Average Daily Population			
	FY 21	FY 20	+ /(-)	% Change	FY 21	FY 20	+ /(-)	% Change
Major Institutions	39,879	34,299	5,580	16.3%	21,749	25,419	(3,670)	-14.4%
Field Units	44,896	31,155	13,741	44.1%	850	1,191	(341)	-28.6%
Work Centers	42,549	26,792	15,757	58.8%	552	943	(391)	-41.5%
CCAP Facilities	103,376	38,411	64,965	169.1%	231	550	(319)	-58.0%
System-Wide Average	40,752	33,994	6,758	19.9%	23,382	28,103	(4,721)	-16.8%

The increase in per capita by \$6,758 is largely attributed to the reduction in population by 16.8% below the FY 2020 level due to the suspension of intake due to COVID-19, routine releases, the Director's authority to release offenders who met the early release eligibility criteria, the cost of additional contractual staff to handle COVID-19 outbreaks often at critical/crisis rates of pay, and increased pharmaceutical expenditures, to include Hepatitis-C treatments. Ultimately, each type of facility experienced low economies of scale to due to a reduction in population and higher medical cost.

	FY 21	Per Capita	FY 20	Per Capita	+ /(-)
Personal Services	\$ 628,209,348	\$ 26,867	\$ 643,765,294	\$ 22,907	\$ 3,960
Direct Inmate Cost	220,157,475	9,416	219,143,739	7,798	1,618
Indirect Cost/Recoveries	54,100,427	2,314	51,638,054	1,837	477
Continuous Charges	30,098,522	1,287	30,601,390	1,089	198
Property Improvements/Equipment	20,294,830	868	10,202,392	363	505
Total	\$ 952,860,602	\$ 40,752	\$ 955,350,870	\$ 33,994	\$ 6,758

Institutions

During FY 2021, Marion Correctional Treatment Center incurred the highest per capita cost of the major institutions (\$100,304) followed closely by State Farm Correctional Center (\$95,130). Marion Correctional Treatment Center houses the majority of offenders that are mentally ill, resulting in high mental health costs. Marion has a low offender-to-security staff ratio of 2.0 to 1.0 versus an average of 4.0 to 1.0 for all other major institutions. State Farm Correctional Center assumed oversight of the Powhatan Medical Unit, which largely contributes to its higher per capita in recent years, following the closure of Powhatan Correctional Center in FY 2015.

The Virginia Correctional Center for Women (VCCW) ranked third (\$66,881) and Sussex I State Prison ranked fourth (\$65,040) in highest per capita. While expenditures for VCCW remained relatively flat between FY 2020 and FY 2021, the facility experienced a 30% reduction in its average daily population compared to FY 2020. In the case of Sussex I, facility housing renovations and the impact of staff shortages resulted in a 42.5% reduction in its average daily population.

Field Units

Field unit inmates are lower security risks than those housed in major institutions. Field units have limited medical facilities and staff, thus inmates with major health problems will not be housed in a field unit. Field units also have higher inmate-to-staff ratios. For these reasons, per capita costs for field units are **generally** lower than major institutions (excluding the Medium Security Dormitory (MSD) institutions). Like all other facility types, field units, who experienced a 28.6% reduction in population compared to FY 2020, also experienced a higher per capita cost this fiscal year.

The per capita cost for the Central Region and Western Field Units was \$40,918 and \$43,371, respectively. The Eastern Region Field Unit per capita cost of \$58,191 was in part the result of purchases to upgrade security camera systems.

Work Centers

Work center inmates are the lowest security risks when compared to major institutions and field units because they must be able to perform Agribusiness and maintenance work at various correctional facilities and in local communities. Inmates assigned to these facilities do not have major health problems. Work centers also share goods and services with their respective host institutions. As a result, per capita costs for work centers generally tend to be lower than for major institutions and field units.

However, during FY 2021, higher per capita costs were realized at all four of the work centers which saw an overall reduction in its average daily population by 38.3%, therefore, impacting its ability to achieve its normal economies of scale. The State Farm Work Center, now a female facility, was realigned administratively under the Virginia Correctional Center for Women.

Community Corrections Facilities

In May of 2017, the DOC transformed its Detention and Diversion Centers to bring them in line with evidence based practices. These sites are now referred to as Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) facilities. There are five male locations (Appalachian, Brunswick, Cold Springs, Harrisonburg, and Stafford) and one female location (Chesterfield). This newly shaped

program provides improved services for probationers and parolees and better meets the needs of the sentencing courts. The new program is driven by the risks and needs for each CCAP probationer and parolee and is performance based, with programs supported by research shown to reduce recidivism.

Like their field unit and work center counterparts, probationers and parolees housed in CCAP facilities present lower security risks and have lower medical costs than inmates housed in major institutions. However, the small size of these facilities prevents them from realizing economies of scale. Every facility, regardless of size, incurs fixed costs (administrative/food/medical staff, utilities, repairs, maintenance, etc.) that do not vary directly with offender population, causing smaller facilities to experience higher per capita costs than larger ones. Since staff costs make up the majority of the expenses at the community corrections facilities, staff-to-probate ratios explain the variance between the highest to the lowest per capita costs.

In FY 2021, per capita cost for CCAP facilities saw a significant increase over FY 2020 in large part due to a reduction in its average daily population by 58.0% below last fiscal year. Other factors contributing to the increased per capita include the fixed price contract for substance use disorder at Brunswick, increased medical costs due to COVID outbreaks at Harrisonburg and the cost of becoming an intake site at Stafford.

The Community Corrections Alternative Program Referral Unit (CCAPRU) conducts consistent assessment of each probationer's suitability for CCAP. The CCAPRU identifies if acceptance into CCAP or enrollment in different community programming would provide the best opportunity for recidivism reduction based on the probationer's risks and needs. Results and recommendations from the assessment are provided to the court by the assigned probation and parole officer prior to a sentencing or show cause hearing.

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF FACILITIES
SUMMARY BY TYPE OF FACILITY
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2021**

	FY 2021		FY 2020	
	ADP	Per Capita	ADP	Per Capita
Major Institutions				
Augusta Correctional Center	1,304	26,721	1,327	26,028
Baskerville Correctional Center	384	32,535	446	27,672
Bland Correctional Center	470	58,544	637	42,538
Buckingham Correctional Center	1,049	30,099	1,121	30,001
Coffeewood Correctional Center	864	34,909	980	29,747
Deerfield Correctional Center	862	55,435	1,041	44,832
Dillwyn Correctional Center	724	33,937	899	28,545
Fluvanna Correctional Center for Women	889	59,341	1,114	44,706
Green Rock Correctional Center	889	30,125	1,011	26,941
Greensville Correctional Center	2,478	37,665	2,877	33,644
Haynesville Correctional Center	701	40,455	908	31,691
Indian Creek Correctional Center	600	47,192	957	28,444
Keen Mountain Correctional Center	955	29,844	790	34,913
Lunenburg Correctional Center	846	34,822	954	30,562
Marion Correctional Treatment Center	214	100,304	264	77,425
Nottoway Correctional Center	1,184	32,889	1,409	28,525
Pocahontas State Correctional Center	884	29,448	1,018	24,764
Red Onion State Prison	729	48,702	747	46,996
River North Correctional Center	884	32,441	908	31,271
St Brides Correctional Center	899	30,480	1,169	22,355
State Farm Correctional Center	476	95,130	650	75,874
State Farm Enterprise Unit	320	47,044	365	41,200
Sussex I State Prison	585	65,040	1,017	41,009
Sussex II State Prison	1,172	28,485	1,232	28,651
Virginia Correctional Center for Women	353	66,881	504	45,750
Wallens Ridge State Prison	1,034	36,236	1,077	33,810
Total Institutions	21,749	\$ 39,879	25,419	\$ 34,299

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF FACILITIES
SUMMARY BY TYPE OF FACILITY
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2021**

<i>Field Units</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>		<i>FY 2020</i>	
	<i>ADP</i>	<i>Per Capita</i>	<i>ADP</i>	<i>Per Capita</i>
Caroline	80	62,212	131	32,373
Central Virginia	128	51,189	213	30,980
Cold Springs	78	55,611	110	42,376
Halifax	180	35,556	240	27,597
Haynesville	77	54,049	108	33,668
Patrick Henry	109	31,754	131	23,905
Rustburg	111	37,839	149	26,632
Wise	87	47,022	111	38,806
Total Field Units	850	\$ 44,896	1,191	\$ 31,155
Work Centers				
Brunswick *	-		48	\$ 56,693
Deerfield	188	38,962	295	27,830
Greensville	115	49,509	223	17,795
Nottoway	103	35,905	178	19,777
State Farm	146	46,332	200	34,401
Total Work Centers	552	\$ 42,549	943	\$ 26,792
Community Corrections				
Appalachian	65	68,167	99	45,135
Brunswick *	44	110,679	18	90,869
Chesterfield	47	82,563	144	29,052
Cold Springs	40	82,265	142	23,422
Harrisonburg	19	173,006	74	50,359
Stafford	16	259,622	74	51,695
Total Community Corrections	231	\$ 103,376	550	\$ 38,411
TOTAL ALL FACILITIES	23,382	\$ 40,752	28,103	\$ 33,994

*Brunswick Work Center was converted to Brunswick CCAP in February, 2020.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION SUMMARY

For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2021

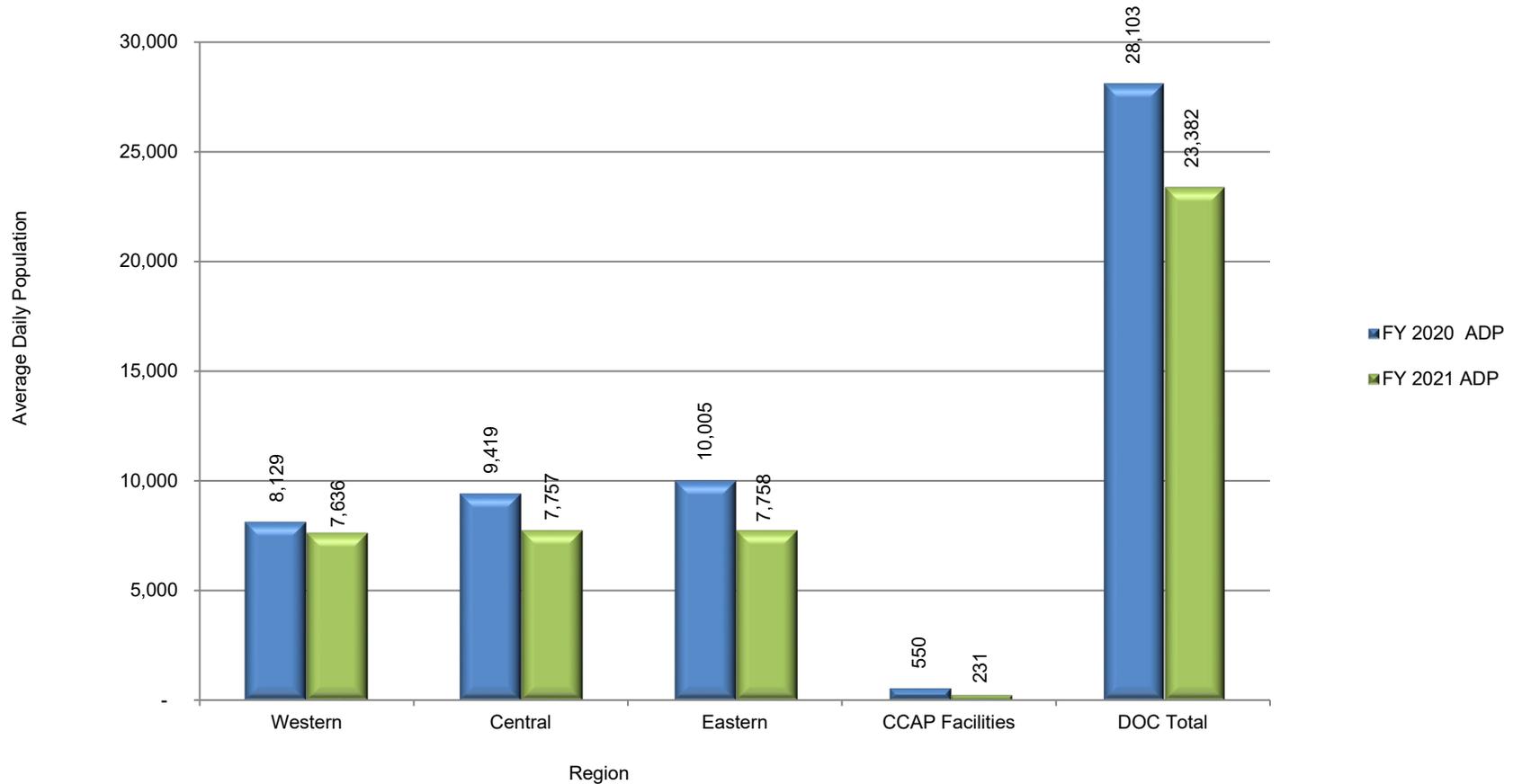
The Average Daily Population (ADP) is defined as follows: the sum total of the population resulting from periodic head-counts divided by the number of observations. This calculation is widely used internally and externally to the DOC for purposes of calculating and forecasting costs and providing a basis for funding.

Data is representative of inmates housed in Major Institutions, Field Units, and Work Centers, and probationers and parolees housed in Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) facilities (previously known as Detention and/or Diversion Centers). Probationers and parolees residing in the community while monitored by probation and parole officers, or in a community residential facility were excluded from this report.

Two graphs of average daily offender and probationer population (ADP) are presented in this section.

- 1) BY REGION AND TOTAL DOC: This first graph reflects the average daily inmate population, by Region, and CCAP probationer and parolee population. It does not include Lawrenceville Correctional Center (operated by a private contractor).
- 2) BY MONTHS: The second graph represents the average population reported by the DOC for each month of Fiscal Year 2021. This depiction does not include Lawrenceville Correctional Center, operated by a private contractor.

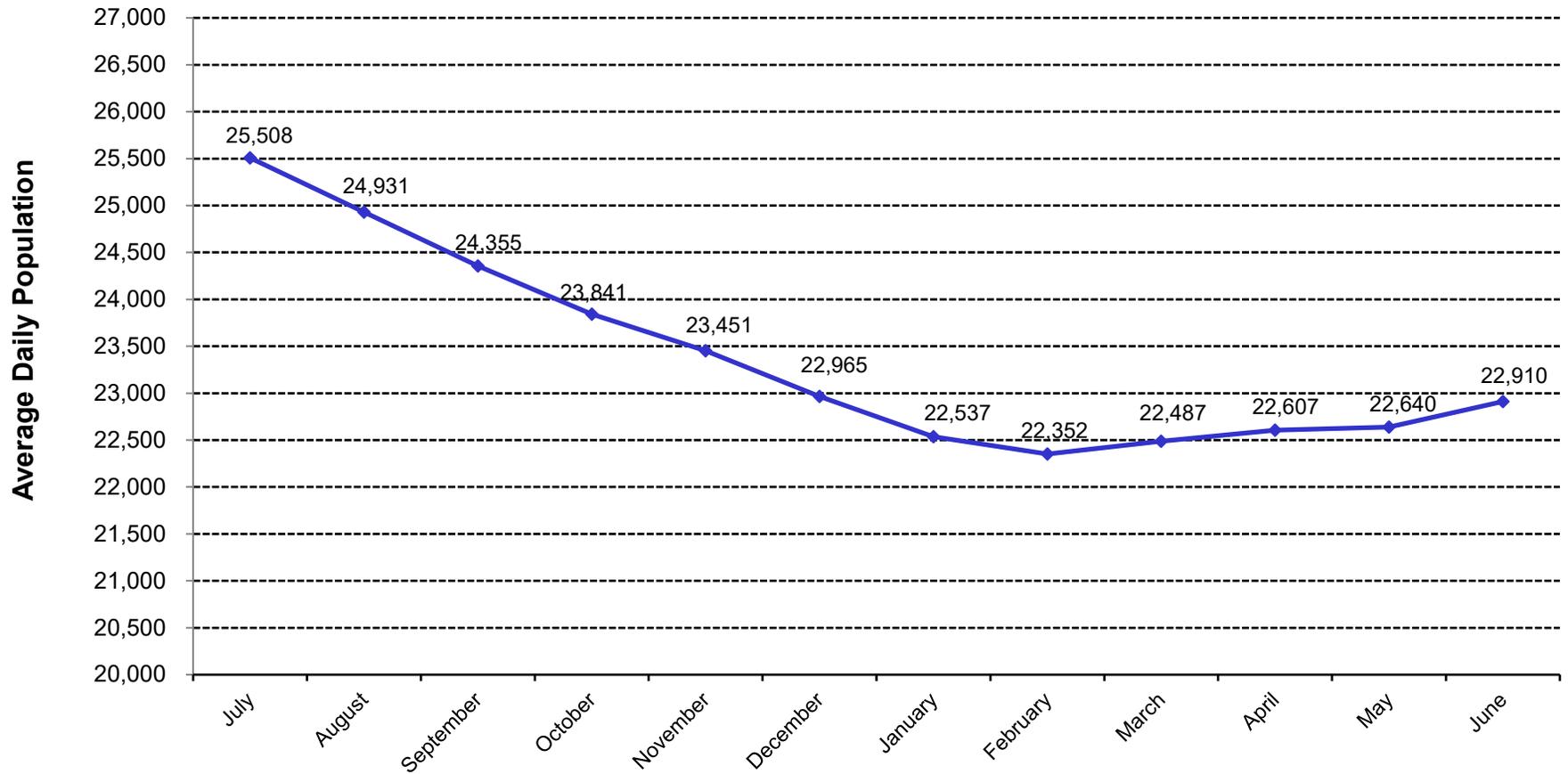
Average Daily Population FY 2020 vs. FY 2021



NOTES: Population for the Department of Corrections owned facility in Lawrenceville, Virginia, that is privately operated, has been excluded. Both FY 2020 and FY 2021 ADP figures are based on a 12-month average of inmates housed in Major Institutions, Correctional Field Units, Work Centers and probationers and parolees housed in Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) facilities.

The reduction in ADP from 28,103 in FY 2020 to 23,382 in FY 2021 was primarily the result of the suspension of intake during the pandemic, routine releases as well as the authority granted to the Director by the Governor to consider early release of individuals with less than one year to serve while the COVID-19 emergency declaration was in effect. That authority ended on July 1, 2021.

FY 2021 Average Daily Population Month-to-Month Fluctuations



NOTES: ADP totals do not include the Department of Corrections owned facility in Lawrenceville, Virginia, that is privately operated.

FIDUCIARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (OFFENDER TRUST AND COMMISSARY SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS)

The Fiduciary Financial Statements of the Department of Corrections provide an official accounting for assets held by a governmental unit in a trustee capacity and consist of two distinct types: Offender Trust Fund and Commissary Special Revenue Fund.

OFFENDER TRUST FUND

The Offender Trust financial statement reflects the results of banking transactions on behalf of persons held by the Department of Corrections in a custodial capacity. Offender Trust monies are generally held by banking institutions near the facility where the person is housed. The local facility's business office administers the fund on a day-to-day basis with oversight provided by Regional or Central Office personnel.

COMMISSARY SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

The Commissary Special Revenue Fund financial statement reflects the results of the purchase and resale of products to the general population. Generally, all Major Institutions, Field Units, Work Centers and Community Corrections Alternative Program (CCAP) facilities have commissary operations where a wide variety of products are made available for sale. The products must be approved from a security perspective, and are paid for by the person through the transfer of funds from their trust account. Profits generated from the commissary operations are reserved for purchases of items that benefit the Department's population. All DOC facilities with commissary functions are operated by Keefe Commissary Supply.

Commissary Special Revenue Funds are also used to support Assisting Families of Inmates, Inc. (Transportation), Enhanced Faith Based Services, the FETCH program and the purchase of Public Performance Licenses which permits the public showing of copyrighted video material.

In FY 2021, the Commissary Fund balance was \$5,028,704 compared to \$4,285,717 in FY 2020. The increase balance is the result a net income increase of \$742,987 (Commissary Revenue – Offender Welfare).

Offender Trust Fund

ASSETS

Cash Held with the Treasurer (GLA 101)	
Cash NOT with the Treasurer	22,927,374
Cash Equivalents with the Treasurer (Securities Lending from DOA)	
Cash Equivalents with the Treasurer - SNAP	
Cash Equivalents with the Treasurer - LGIP	15,891,151
Cash Equivalents with the Treasurer - Other	
Cash Equivalents NOT with the Treasurer	
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Total	38,818,525
Investments with the Treasurer LGIP (DOA use only)	
Investments with the Treasurer - Other (Maturity less than one year)	
Investments with the Treasurer - Securities Lending from DOA	
Investments NOT with the Treasurer (Maturity less than one year)	
Short term Investments - Total	
Investments with the Treasurer (Maturity greater than one year)	
Investments with the Treasurer - Securities Lending from DOA	
Investments NOT with the Treasurer (Maturity greater than one year)	
Other (Long-term) Investments - Total	
Accounts and Loans Receivables	87,034
Taxes Receivables	
Interest Receivable	
Other Receivables	
Receivables, Net - Total	
Due from Internal Parties (Governmental Funds and Business-type Activities)	
Due from External Parties (Fiduciary Funds)	
Other Assets	
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>38,905,559</u>

LIABILITIES

Vendor Payments Payable	5,063,987
Salary / Wages Payable	
Retainage Payable	
Other Payables	131,056
Accounts Payable Total	
Amounts Due to Other Governments	
Due to Internal Parties (Governmental Funds and Business-type Activities)	352,038
Due to External Parties (Fiduciary Funds)	
Insurance Premiums and Claims Payable	
Obligations Under Securities Lending Program	
Due to Program Participants, Escrows, and Providers	32,971,813
Deposits Pending Distribution	
Other Liabilities	386,665
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>38,905,559</u>

(A) Included in this amount is \$16.4M in funds for offender savings accounts. Effective January 1, 2012, the Code of Virginia §53.1-43.1 requires the DOC to withhold 10% of all incoming funds until \$1,000 is accumulated, to be paid to the offender upon release. The Re-Entry Savings Plan permits offenders to take responsibility and plan for their eventual re-entry into the community.

(B) Other Liabilities include funds held in reserve from Local Government Investment Pools (LGIP) and the associated interest.

FY21 vs FY20 FLUCTUATION ANALYSIS OF COMMISSARY SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

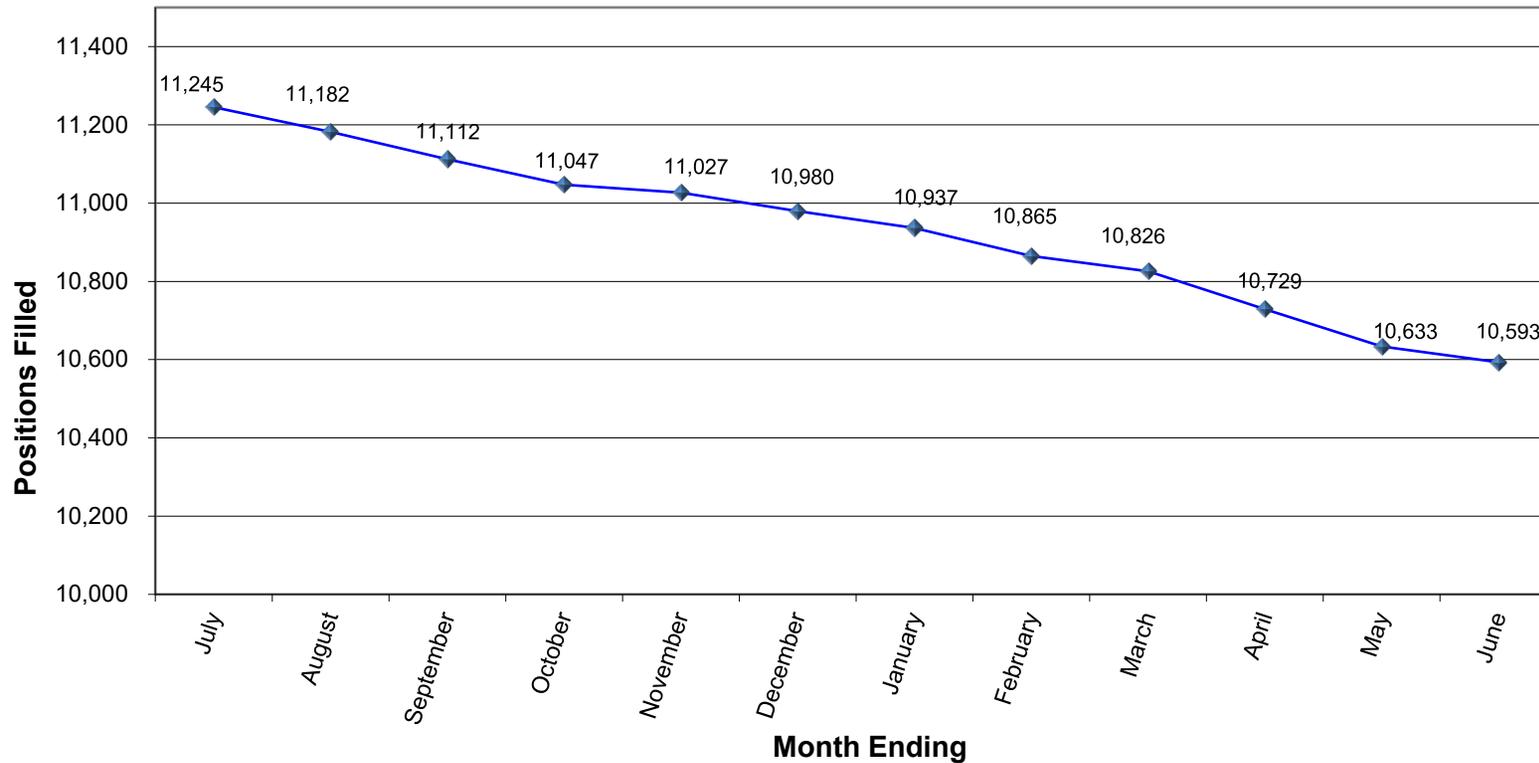
	FY21	FY20	FLUCTUATION	
			ABSOLUTE	% CHANGE
Charges for Sales/Services	576	744	(168)	-22.58%
Cost of Sales/Services	78	82	(4)	-4.65%
Gross Profit	498	662	(164)	-24.80%
<u>Operating Expenses:</u>				
Personal Services	-	-	-	-
Store Supplies	-	-	-	-
Store Equipment	-	-	-	-
Unsaleable Merchandise	-	-	-	-
Sales Taxes	343	608	(265)	-43.66%
Depreciation	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	30	195	(165)	-84.62%
Total Operating Expenses	373	803	(430)	-53.61%
Operating Income	125	(141)	266	188.86%
<u>Non-Operating Revenues and Expenses:</u>				
Interest	28,466	101,726	(73,260)	-72.02%
Commissary Commission (Keefe)	3,680,884	3,493,891	186,993	5.35%
Other Income (Expenses)	996,237	666,420	329,817	49.49%
Funds Transfers	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Oper.Rev. (Expenses)	4,705,586	4,262,037	443,549	10.41%
Net Income before Offender Welfare	4,705,712	4,261,896	443,816	10.41%
(Offender Welfare)	(3,962,725)	(3,672,650)	(290,075)	-7.90%
Net Income	742,986	589,246	153,740	26.09% *
Fund Balance-July 1	4,285,717	3,696,471	589,246	15.94%
ADJUSTMENTS *	-	-	-	-
	4,285,717	3,696,471	589,246	15.94%
Fund Balance-June 30	5,028,704	4,285,717	742,987	17.34%

* An increase in income offset by expenditures associated with offender welfare resulted in a net increase in the fund balance by \$153,740.

EMPLOYMENT LEVEL SUMMARY For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2021

The Department's authorized position level (APL) for Fiscal Year 2021 was 12,577.50 compared to 12,543.50 in FY 2020. The variance is the result of APL associated with the implementation of an Electronic Healthcare Records System, staffing to support the Board of Local and Regional Jails, and Earned Sentencing Credit Legislation.

The Department experienced an average employment level of 10,931, significantly lower than the FY 2020 average of 11,413.



The source of DOC's employment level is the "Employment Level Monitoring Report" obtained through the Personnel Management Information System (PMIS).

EMPLOYMENT LEVEL MONITORING REPORT
FY 2021 AVERAGE (All Funds)
(Authorized Position Level = 12,577.50)

Agency Code	Agency Name	Average Employment Level	Increase/ (Decrease) as Compared to FY 2020
701	Department of Corrections Central Activities	352	9
711	Virginia Correctional Enterprises	163	(8)
716	Virginia Correctional Center for Women	328	51
718	Bland Correctional Center	262	1
733	Sussex I State Prison	275	(52)
734	Sussex II State Prison	276	(40)
735	Wallens Ridge State Prison	428	(2)
737	St. Brides Correctional Center	258	(8)
741	Red Onion State Prison	444	(1)
742	Academy for Staff Development	119	2
743	Fluvanna Correctional Center for Women	352	(5)
745	Nottoway Correctional Center	406	(32)
747	Marion Correctional Treatment Center	244	(2)
749	Buckingham Correctional Center	323	(56)
752	Deep Meadow Correctional Center	505	(102)
753	Deerfield Correctional Center	345	(59)
754	Augusta Correctional Center	297	(32)
756	Division of Institutional Services	620	48
757	Western Regional Field Units	131	(3)
761	Baskerville Correctional Center	129	(14)
767	Division of Community Corrections	1,378	44
768	Keen Mountain Correctional Center	297	(6)
769	Greensville Correctional Center	711	(112)
770	Dillwyn Correctional Center	307	(34)
771	Indian Creek Correctional Center	229	(8)
772	Haynesville Correctional Center	359	(12)
773	Coffeewood Correctional Center	246	(10)
774	Lunenburg Correctional Center	259	(14)
775	Pocahontas Correctional Center	288	6
776	Green Rock Correctional Center	267	(21)
785	River North Correctional Center	333	(12)
Department of Corrections Totals		10,931	(482)